REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,002.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

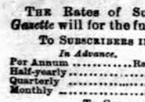
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



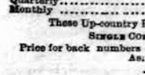
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Hearman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAURA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 15th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palas Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

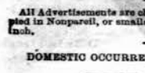
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer to every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 18th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangroie, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	....	£15	Without food.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22		8	
Port Said	38	....	24		14	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	52	....	36		14-10	
Marseilles	52	....	36		....	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

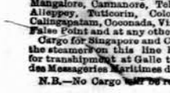
C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hunmuum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	15
INDIA	2,300	500	„	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	....	....	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
ITALIA	2,245	424		

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

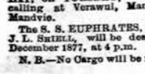
Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 13, 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, about the 22nd December.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING Brothers and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances overland, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(a) ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Dec.
VENETIA	2725	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	31st do.
			1878	
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(a) THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
CHINA	2016	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(a) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MONGOLIA	2823	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

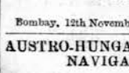
THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Dep. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3500	400	on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Racusin.	4221	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti.	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig.	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3500	400	on 25th Mar, 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the da previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the right of collecting Stallage fees, &c., from Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Arthur Crawford Vegetable market, and Pedder Market, Malabar Hill, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside, under the eaves of the Markets for 1878 only, *i. e.*, from 1st Jan. to 31st of Dec. 1878. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED PRINTING PAPERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern :—

Ex. s. s Agra—
C. S. N.—B. B.—1-78—78 Bales printing papers, damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a small park phaeton with moveable coach box, a small tonga with moveable hood, an iron grey galloway, iron cookingstove, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., on the top floor, the household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., of the late Mr. John Walkington, the same comprises glassware and crockery ware, plated goods, dining, drawing room, pier, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation, and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard hats and toilet stand, camp cot, lady's dressing table, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Brussels carpet, bath and cookroom furniture and utensils, an iron cooking stove, books, &c.

At 2 P. M. precisely.

1 small park phaeton with moveable coach-box.
1 small tonga with moveable hood.
1 iron grey galloway saddle with bridle, &c.

The carriages and the horse will be sold first, and then the furniture.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

10 cases white ground prints.
2 „ coloured lappets.
5 „ white shirtings.
10 „ T. red cambrics.

On account and at the risk of Lalljee Jadowjee—
3 bales 32 inch grey madapollams, 3 lbs.

On account of the concernede—
5 cases cheddar cheese.
7 „ Double Gloucester cheese.

At 2 P.M.

English built park phaeton.
1 „ strong built curricle.
Sets of single and double harnesses.
1 strong dog cart with an iron grey Arab horse and harness.

A first class double-barrelled breech-loading rifle, by Dousal with tools and fittings complete, will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at Messrs CRAWFORD'S Auction Room.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Wearing Apparels Jewelry &c., at No. 5, Grants Buildings, Colaba.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 1 p. m. on the 1st flour of No. 5 Grants Buildings, Colaba, the household furniture, wearing apparel, jewellery, &c., of the late Mrs. Webb Smith, comprising glass and porcelain wares round dressing and washing tables, conversation couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, chest of drawers clothes press, lady's wearing apparels, gold necklaces, rings, earings brooches, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder.

100 superior first class Moulmein teak squares.
100 superior second class ditto ditto.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of the stock in trade consisting of drapery, hosiery, millinery, jewellery, &c., of the late Hajee Essau Dawood in Apollo Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade of the late Hajee Essau Dawood.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
on sale at the several establishments of
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

H. MAXWELL, Esq., Chairman.

Dr. MAULE. | M. MULL, Esq.
Capt. H. MORLAND. | M. R. WYER, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.
T. BEAUMONT, Esq. (Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)

Hon. Secretary.
C. E. MITCHELL, Esq.

Conductor.
Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Monthly subscriptions for one or two members of a family Rs. 5, and for each additional member Rs. 2.

It is proposed to hold weekly practices each Friday at 8-30 p.m. at the Town Hall.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

THE REVD. C. M. PYM will address the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in their own rooms THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. All young men, whether members or not, are cordially invited.

E. H. AITKEN,
15th Dec. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PRACTICAL ENGINEER, accustomed to the working of Hydraulic Machinery for the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.

Applications, stating salary expected, and accompanied by references, to be addressed to the Undersigned.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Makers of B. B. H. CROWN IRON that certain persons have endeavoured to deceive the Trade by offering inferior irons bearing brands which are colorable imitations of and intended to represent the B. B. H. Crown brand, NOTICE is hereby given, that PROCEEDINGS WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST any person or persons found to be OFFERING such IRONS FOR SALE.

MESSRS M. F. CASH and Co. present their best thanks to their Constituents and the Public in general for the warm support received at their hands for the past years and request a continuance of their support. They have on hand Wines, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, Preserved Provisions, &c., &c., and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention here. Prices moderate. Price List can be on had application.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
Merchants, Commission and General Agents, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.

MR. JNO. ROBERTS, Junr., Champion Billiard Player, will play a match of 1,000 up at

TEMPLE BAR,

On MONDAY, 17th December 1877, with Mr. BRIDGER, conceding him 650 points.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats numbered ..... Rs. 4 0
Unreserved and front seats in Gallery ... „ 2 8
Promenade in Gallery ..... „ 1 8

Doors open at 9 p.m. Play to commence at 9-30 sharp.

Tickets may be had at Taylor's Billiard Rooms, Byculla, Waverley Saloon, "Temple Bar," and at the doors on the evening of performance.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
OPEN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE SPLENDID NEW OPERA
ALEXANDER THE GREAT,
AND
DARIUS, KING OF PERSIA,
which will be repeated
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1877.
Followed by the sparkling comedy of
CHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANEE,
AND AN
AMUSING FARCE.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre at all hours of the day. Doors open at 8 p.m., performance commencing at 8 p.m. sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
MOTHER GOOSE;
OR
THE GOLDEN EGG.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.
MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S LOBSTERS IN TINS.
MOIR'S SALMON IN TINS.
MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS.
MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.
MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

JOHN MOIR & SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS, BROOK STREET, London, E. and at Aberdeen.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. as
Studies on Indian Transport; by Brevet Major G. A. Furse	2 0
Indian Heroine ; a play in 5 Acts	1 0
Early Blossoms ; by Thomas Gilbert	2 8
Claude and Ethelin ; by Rasotin Willowby	1 0
Spare Moments	1 8
Brahmin's Prophecy ; by a Lady	1 8
Hints on Gardening in India, 2nd edition	1 8
Notes on Cholera ; how to avoid and prevent it ; by Cowasjee Nowrojee, G. G. M. C.	1 6
Bertholde, or Wonderful Ballad of Wit	0 4
Battles, Sieges, Treaties, Biography, and a List of British Colonies and Dependencies from English History	0 8
Latin and Greek Etymological Manual ; by K. T. Best	1 12
Notes on English Prosody, with an appendix containing answers to all the questions in Prosody proposed at the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay ; by A. C. Houston	0 4
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Idiomatic sentences in English and Oriental Languages ; by Bomanjee Dossabhoy Munshi	10 0
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

	Rs.	14 per doz.	Qts
Chateau de Frands			
Les Canons	„	18	„
Chateau Leoville	„	24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„	28	„

HOCKS :—From G. H. Fassmann's Sohn, Maynce,

Laubenheimer	Rs.	16 per doz.	Qts.
Do.	„	18 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Geisenheimer	„	18 per doz.	Qts.
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Do.	„	25 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Steinwein	„	22 per doz.	Qts.
Hochheimer	„	24	„
Rudesheimer	„	26	„
Marcobrunner	„	30	„
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SHERRY :—
London Club Sherry ..... Rs. 20 per doz. Qts.

BEER :—
Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at ..... Rs. 6 „

BRANDY :—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	„	20	„
Do. do.	„	22	„
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Do. do. ** Stars	„	25	„
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Eugène Clicquots Reims	Rs.	40 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„	45 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„	35	„
Carte Blanche, ditto	„	40	„
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„	30 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	32 per case of 2 doz.	Pts

ASPARAGUS :—
Best German ..... Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Out station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

CHRISTMAS, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY LIMITED,
In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of
"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"
Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS
Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Sauces,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sausages,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Soups,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Chocolates.	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Coffees,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.
Condiments,			

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Greengages,	Pears,
Cherries,	Green Oranges,	Mixed,	Peaches,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries,
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage,	Royal Aquarium (Costumes),	Love's Doctor,
Theatrical Beauties,	From over the Sea,	Agony,
Old friends and new faces,	On the Rink,	Elixir of Love,
Language of Flowers,	Father Xmas,	Maids of Honour,
Mutual Friends,	The History of England,	Aunt Tozer's Luggage,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 37 per dozen.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

STILL WINES.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WORK BASKETS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.
DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.
CHATELAINS.
WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.
GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.
IVORY GLOVE STRETCHERS.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.
SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.
SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.
WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.
BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;
LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture.
LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.
Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.
WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain, various and curious.
PEN AND PENCIL CASES ;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.
GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.
COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.
SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG ANS AND ASH TRAYS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.
BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 14TH DEC. 1877.

BUSINESS of every kind still maintains a waiting attitude. The result of to-day's deliberations at the Cabinet Council is looked to as likely to throw some fresh light on the future, but judging by past experience people are slow to believe in any rapid settlement of the Turkish question, and mostly lay their account for a long period of uneasiness. The telegrams this afternoon seem to hold out some slight promise of a more settled state of affairs in France, which the rise in French Rentes from 107½ to 107⅝ would appear to confirm, and with this difficulty out of the way there would be a better chance of steady business, but there can be no doubt that the political horizon must clear up before we have a general return of confidence. Consols yesterday declined from 95¼ to 95⅛, but the general unsettled feeling would account for this without any actual warlike anticipations.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady, and the same tone marked the close of Cotton in Liverpool, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, which, all things considered, may be taken as a fair day's business. Spot prices were unchanged, and from what we hear through private sources, arrivals were also unaltered, but yesterday's large receipts at the American ports may have had a depressing effect on to-day's market.

The New York telegram of yesterday quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb., but does not give futures, which are the best test of the market. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.....	39,000	34,000	26,000
Six days' ,, ...	172,000	159,000	161,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,854,000	2,190,000	1,923,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday the only movement was a decline in Coffee of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 6d. in G. O. Native. Wheat to arrive was unaltered, but Reuter's quotations for Seeds show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive and 6d. ex-warehouse, and a fall of 1s. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-warehouse. Seed quotations at present, however, are to a great extent nominal, as buyers at Home decline to operate to any extent in advance of their wants while so much uncertainty attaches to the Turkish question. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is again somewhat more favourable in character. The Reserve of Notes shows an increase of £90,000 and Bullion of £300,000, and although Discounts are larger by £400,000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 37 1-16 to 47½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is not quoted, but there is not likely to be much change.

Bar Silver still comes from London 53⅜d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8⅝ per rupee, and notwithstanding the decline there are evidently still sellers of the metal, yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton bringing £100,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta. The amount is not important, but it is worthy of notice that supplies are available at a rate that pays the Banks to remit to this side, and this after all is the safest criterion of the position. Estimates of the probable surplus in the hands of the German Government are all very well in their way, but so long as the price is regulated by the Eastern Exchanges we may safely infer that we are yet a long way off an exhaustion of supplies.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been, if any thing, a shade steadier than yesterday, but there is no quotable alteration in rates. The Banks are enabled to name comparatively high drawing figures in the absence of any important demand for remittance, but this is the only source of firmness in the market. There are few private bills making, nor are there likely to be many until well on in January, and Calcutta is now weaker than we are, to-day's quotation there for 6 months' sight Bank Bills being 1s. 9d. per rupee. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¾d. to 21-32d. per Re.	
Do. „ 6 months' sight 1s. 9 1-16d. to 3-32d. „	
Credits „ 3 „ „ .....1s. 9 15-16d. to 1s. 9¾d. „	
Documents „ 3 „ „ .....1s. 9d. „	
Sovereigns each ..... Rs. 11-9-3.	

On Calcutta there is no change to report, and the same may be said of Government Paper, which is quiet at about former rates, say, Fours Rs. 95 to 95¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET remains inactive with next to nothing doing. Banks, Land, and Press Coming and all as last quoted, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies the few movements recorded are in favour of sellers. Alliance have declined Rs. 25, Fleming, Great Eastern, and Oriental Rs. 5, and Hindustan Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is now, but, collectively, weather is reported for the Berars and Good Cotton is consequently scarce and difficult to obtain even at comparatively high prices, to-day's quotation for ready being Rs. 210 to Rs. 211 per candy; but in Good Fair Dhrra, for delivery next month, business has been done at Rs. 199 per candy. Hingunghaut for December delivery may be quoted at Rs. 219, and Ginned Broach, January, at Rs. 218 per candy full-pressed. Arrivals here are steadily increasing, the receipts yesterday being 3,300 bales, and after the holidays supplies will probably be sufficient to admit of a fair business being done.

LINSEED is quiet with few buyers at Rs. 619 per cwt., and quite nominal at Rs. 6-3 for April-May delivery. Of RAPESEED some considerable resales have been made at Rs. 7-12 per cwt., which may now be given as the current rate.

FREIGHTS remain dull with only a small business doing. For Liverpool by ready steamers £1-5 is still the current quotation, and the Anchor Line steamer Macedonia has engaged Wheat for early January shipment at £1-7-6 per ton. The Sestos (s. s.) has accepted a charter hence to Calcutta and back at Rs. 8 per ton and port charges. For the Mediterranean ports a considerable amount of cargo is offering but at rates below what consignees care to accept. Sailing ships are still quite out of demand.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet to-day both from first hands and the bazaar, and we have not heard of any clearances of importance. Prices are supported by the fall in Exchange, but stocks in dealers' hands are still too heavy to admit of any independent improvement.

COALS continue quiet and unchanged. The few cargoes available to arrive are being held for prices considerably above present currencies, and consumers are still guided in their offers by the low rates ruling for stocks on the bunders.

BOMBAY, BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	6982
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	106
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,250	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	500	150	15 do.	280
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	400	40 do.	460
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.a.	485
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	400	1,000	all	100 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	945
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	350	500	all	40 do	330
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	–	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	350	40 do	315
Prince of W. Press.....	120	–	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	428
Sendee Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	560

*Per Share for the half-ye

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	–	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,110 xd
Alfred Mills Co....	250	1,000	80	p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100 p.a.	2,225
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,550
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	all	45 p.a.	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a.	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a.	115
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	875 xd
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a.	1,015
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a.	993
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,430
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,210
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,110
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a.	990
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a.	1,205
K. Muncjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a.	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras G. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,205
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Manekjee Petit's.....	1,200	1,000	all	60p.a.	1,205
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.a.	1,285
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.a.	950
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	–	860
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	30 p.a.	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a.	730
Princeof Wales Spinning	1,500	1,250	all	75	1,140
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	870
Soundercdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	875
Do do. ½ Share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	680 xd

*Per Share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,288 tons, Captain J. English, will sail today for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE SHIP P. F. WEBSTER, 1,250 tons, Captain J. Cutting, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE BARQUE OMER PACHA, 819 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Bussorah (Nov. 19th), via Bushire and Linga, with a general cargo.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (Nov. 5th, via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 596 pigshead, 50 cases copper, 2,047 packages piece goods, 275 bales twist, 264 kegs iron nails, 155 cases tinned plates, 1,336 bundles and 223 bars iron, 1,371 bundles iron hoops, 24 cases candles, 445 packages beer, 18 cases slates, 128 cases tobacco, 318 iron rails, 14 packages paper, 15 packages wine and spirits, 28 packages earthenware, and many other packages of merchandise.

THE A. LLOYD,S Co's S. S. ETTORE, 1,470 tons, Captain C. Lazarich, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Trieste (Nov. 13th), with thirteen passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—260 packages papers, 17 bales twist, 1 case gold thread, 6 cases medicine, 12 packages piecegoods, 2 cases caps, 10 packages glassware, 3 cases piano, 30 cases apples, 15 packages beer, 26 packages merchandise, 27 packages hoops, and 10 tons potatoes. From sungrara 2 cases dry fruits. From Port Said.—77 barrels oil of stone. From Jeddah.—96 packages specie. From Aden—22 packages sharkfins, 1carriage and 1 package goods.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Omer Pacha	Nacoda	Bussorah, Nov 19.
14	Ettore (s).....	Lazarich	Trieste, Nov 13.
14	India (s)	Read	Glasgow, Nov 5.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Annot Lyle, English, to Rangoon.
Ship P F Webster, Cutting, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indira, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mongolia, to China.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
10	Burgos (s)..... Curson	Bombay, Nov 28.
	Malwista (s)..... Mitchell.....	Bombay, Nov 17.
	Plassey ..... Rickaby.....	Bombay, Aug 19.
	Eurydice ..... Young	Cape Town, Oct 3.
	Star of Germany ...Wilson	London, Aug 29.
	Isurium..... Spence	Chandbally, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10—Ships Roderick Dhu and Ballochmyle. Barque Inveravon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—2 casks white lead and 30 drums oil, Cursetjee Manockjee and Sons; 2 casks white paint, Abdoolally Sumsoodin. Zanda s—10 cases school slates, Noormahamed Hajee Cassim; 50 bales tinned plates, Fuzallally Moosabhoy.
Brankesome Hall s—20 packages hardware, Abdool Cader Habutboy.
Italia s—10 packages hardware, Essoofally Heptoola.
Olympia s—10 cases school slates, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Monzalch s—100 cases matches, Volkart Brothers.
Oimara—150 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.
Scotland s—475 bundles iron, Tyebally Essoofbhoy; 6 packages drugs, D S Kemp and Co.
Mallowdale s—10 casks birds shot, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Union —100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

F W Harris s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales twist waste, Mocljee Goculdass; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 1,199½ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
City of Baltimore s—51 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Zamboni s—16 cases gum ammoniac, Faizulla Khakey; 102 boxes aloes secotra, Feerbhoy Assur; 4 bales senna, D S Kemp and Co; 3 bales silk waste and 260 cwts myrabollams, Abdanmoolla and Co; 5 cases fishmaws, Currim Fuckirbhoy; 65 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 17 bales hides and skins, P H A Cador Meera S and Co; 22 bales hides and skins, K C A Pathay Bowter and Co; 21 bales hides and skins, Adom Mohidin and Co; 18 bales hides and skins, M C L Mohomed Laubay and Co; 18 bales hides and skins, Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Co; 10 bales hides, Hajee Esmail; 11 bales skins, Ahmed Sahib Abdool Rahim and Co; 3 bales skins, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Ebram; 9 cases fishmaws, Nowrojee Gangjee; 162 cases olibanum, Hajee Esmail; 7 bales hides, S M Newjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13 bales hides and skins, Abdool Ramon Esmail; 79 cases olibanum, Goolamhoosein, Mahomed; 75 cases olibanum, Ruzubally Aliyraza; 11 cases fishmaws, Rajun Ajoo; 4 cases fishmaws, Momed Corjee; 77 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Feerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s—19 bales silk waste, P and O S N Co.
Royal Crown s—3 cwts ginnelly seed, Burjorjee Nowrojee; 1,033 cwts teel seed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—320 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.
Lady Clare s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

Nowjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

476-77—Khu erso M—Dayal Bhimjee and others vs Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford an R.
521-77—Lynch and T—Jhunjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Moolebai widow.
279-76—Hearn C and L—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Lynch and S.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakedass and another vs Manchoobai Cullandas—Lynch and T.
428-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dadabhoy Hosungjee—Pestonjee K.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 13TH December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·9
Temperature of the Air.....	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	72·8
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (0 to whole sky clouded—9).	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	72·2
General Direction of wind .....NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	282.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, from furlough, from England.
Maunsell, Col, R E, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 14.

Jacob, Major, 9th Regt Bo N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Vanrenen, Capt, Bengal 5th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Underwood, Major, Madras 4th Punjaub Cavalry, from furlough from England.
Ross, Surg Major, Bombay 4th Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Capt, Madras 8th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Gunn, Surg, Bengal 4th Cavalry, from furlough, from England

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

Mr E G Ricketts, Deputy Collector of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Collector, 1st Class.
Mr J A Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector of the 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Collector of the 1st Class.
The services of Lieut W H Riddell, H M's 16th Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Mr B Clark, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Branch, Bengal, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R Benson, Staff Corps, will be entitled to Colonel's allowances from the 10th Dec 1877.
The services of Major E W Shaw, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department for employment on famine relief.
Major W Hay, Assistant to the Resident, Travancore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.
Lieut Welch, Wing Officer, 9th Native Infantry, is granted an extension for six months, on medical certificate, of the furlough to Australia notified 9th May 1877.
The following promotion is made:
Captain T R Tabuteau, Madr s Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....20th, 4h. 42'6m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....27th, 11h. 10'9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 15	.....	6 27	5 24	6 19 m 7 52 a 7 26 m 8 59 a	0 23 m 1 6 a 1 43 m 2 5 a
Sun. 16	Third Sunday in Advent	6 27	5 24	8 16 m 9 49 a	2 45 m 2 50 a
Mon. 17	.....	28	5 24	9 4 m 10 33 a	3 40 m 3 34 a
Tues. 18	.....	6 29	5 25	9 52 m 11 13 a	4 27 m 4 16 a
Wed. 19	.....	6 30	5 25	10 34 m 11 54 a	5 9 m 5 0 a
Th. 20	English Mail expected.	6 30	5 26	11 22 m	5 50 m
Fr. 21	.....	6 31	5 26	0 2 a	5 44 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.
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PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
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„ „ with Rollers.10 „

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
PARADE on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS will in future be at 4-45 p. m., commencing To-morrow.
By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PEDRAZA—December 14th, at Rampart Row, the wife of O. S Pedraza, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

EBDEN—November 26th, at Mhow, James Richard Powney, son of Captain F. T. Ebden, 23rd Regt. Bo. N. L. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DeVINE—November 26th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. P. DeVine, of Shidpore, of a daughter.
FFRENCH-MULLEN—December 4th, at Ulwur, the wfe of Dr. Ffrench-Mullen, Agency Surgeon, of a son.
KIRBY—December 10th, at Coonoor, the wife of W. Lee Kirby, of a daughter.
MILNE—December 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Milne, Esq., of a daughter.
RAWLINSON—December 6th, at Mangalore, the wife of Spencer Rawlinson, 34th C. L. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

BARRE—December 8th, at the Howrah Hospital, of chronic dysentery, Reginald Charles Barre, late 3rd Officer, S.S. Hindostan, aged 33 years.
CHANCELLOR—December 11th, at Berhampore, A. J. Chancellor, Esq., C.E., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of cholera.
FFRENCH-MULLEN—December 9th, at Ulwur, Mary, the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ffrench-Mullen, aged 15 months and 7 days.
HAY—December 8th, at Lucknow, W. J. Roderic, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. David Hay, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

MARSHAL MACMAHON seems to have given way at last, and to have accepted a Ministry in which there are some well-known Liberal names, and which will probably command the support of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The Marshal either shrank, when the critical moment came, from the guilt of exposing France to the horrors of a new civil war, or he had ascertained that the army would not fight to subvert the Republic and substitute for it a priestly despotism.

THE Lancashire agitation for the repeal of the Indian import duties on English cotton goods has lately taken an entirely new turn. The English millowners are shrewed enough to perceive that, in the present state of the Indian finances, they would expose themselves to much public obloquy if they persisted in demanding the immediate and total repeal of duties which yield to the Indian Government a revenue of more than three-quarters of a million sterling. At the same time, they reject with scorn such a who showed in an elaborate letter published in last year's report of the Chamber that it would be quite practicable to exempt from duty the lower counts of yarns and piece goods which are subjected to the rivalry of Indian manufactures, and so to remove from India the reproach of maintaining a protective system, and yet to keep the greater portion of a revenue which the country can ill afford to lose. An equitable arrangement of this kind is viewed with invincible distrust by Mr. Raynsford Jackson and his colleagues on the Committee of the Association which has been formed to agitate this question. They are convinced, on the authority, as Mr. Jackson puts it, "of a native manufacturer of "eminence, interested in mills both at Bombay "and Nagpore, that the Indian manufacturer "can compete with Manchester success- "fully not only in the coarse, but also in "the medium trade." In answer to Mr. Jackson's question why he made principally coarse goods, this candid manufacturer replied that "his advantages over English rivals in the "manufacture of the coarse fabrics were so "much greater than in that of the finer goods, "that, so long as he found adequate demand for "the former, it was his interest to produce them "exclusively; but that he had spun 30s and "40s yarns from native cotton, and was quite "prepared to embark in the medium branch of "the trade when necessary for the employment "of his works." Guided by this information Mr. Jackson contends that the relief proposed to be given by exempting the coarser goods only from the payment of an import duty would be illusory, and in the name of Lancashire he demands the "immediate, complete, and uncon- "ditional repeal" of the duties on the following grounds, which deserve attentive consideration, because it is too often forgotten in India how strong a case Manchester can make out in favour of repeal:—

"Because, being protective, they are an unjust obstruction to an English trade; because, being contrary to the principles of free trade, they are injurious to the natives of India; because the revenue of India, if rightly dealt with, is in a most satisfactory condition, more especially as compared with that of the other great empires of the world, including our own; because Indian famine charges are a legitimate incubus upon the wealth and property of India, but not upon the trade of England; because the manufactures of our Indian fellow-subjects are subjected to no hostile protective tariff on admission to the markets of England; and, lastly, because it is contrary to sound policy to cause a just sense of injury to rankle in the hearts of our energetic textile-manufacturing population."

The argument that expenditure for the relief of famine is, as Mr. Jackson elsewhere says, "a "legitimate charge upon the landed property "and realized wealth of India," and that it should be met by a special tax of the nature of the English poor rate, is used by him in apparent ignorance of the fact that land is already most heavily taxed in India, and that the soil has been impoverished by the constant application to other purposes of the rent which is paid to the State and of which a certain proportion at least should be reserved every year as a fund for the prosecution of agricultural improvements. To make the ryot pay a poor rate now because his landlord has left him unprovided with the means of averting famines—we assume that Mr. Jackson has rightly divined those means—would be to emulate the example of Mr. Robert Knight's great friend, King Pharaoh, in requiring the Israelites to make bricks without straw. It is personal property that does not pay a fair share of taxation in India; and there can be no doubt that Lord Northbrook made a great financial mistake in abolishing the income-tax, which at least forced the wealthy traders of India to pay something towards the support of the Government under which they flourish beyond all precedent. But that tax was deliberately sacrificed to popular clamour, and no Anglo-Indian statesman would now have the courage to reimpose it for the purpose of setting free the trade in Manchester cotton goods. Lord Salisbury told Mr. Jackson and his friends quite distinctly two years ago that he would not repeal the cotton duties unless he could see his way to giving up the revenue from this source without levying new taxation in some other form; and since he came to this decision the famine has swept away the prospect of the yearly surplus on which his Lordship built hopes of gradually remitting the duties which give such offence in Lancashire. Mr. Raynsford Jackson knows, therefore, that his big words about immediate, total, and unconditional repeal are entirely thrown away, and that the cotton duties will certainly be maintained for some years to come.

Despairing of effecting their purpose by direct means, the English agitators are now attempting a flank attack in which they are pretty sure of success. It may be remembered that in the debates on the Indian Tariff Bill of 1875 Lord Northbrook, while declaring that he could not do without the cotton duties, admitted they were indefensible in point of principle, and said that an excise on Indian manufactures might fairly be demanded as compensation by English traders. He believed, however, that an excise duty would be very unpopular in India and could not be easily worked, and he therefore offered compensation in another shape by imposing an import duty on long-stapled cotton which was afterwards abandoned. Manchester now claims that, to secure her fair play, the Government of India shall levy excise duties, equivalent in amount to the import duties paid by English cotton goods, on the produce of the cotton mill industry in India. Lord Salisbury is believed to have already acceded to this demand, and we do not see on what ground it can be rejected. The English freetraders say they would rather have no duties at all, but if duties must be levied let them be levied equally; and they count, with some reason, on getting ultimately the support of Indian millowners to their agitation for total repeal, when the latter find that their goods also come within the clutches of the tax-gatherer. It is a recognized principle of free trade that, in all cases in which foreign produce is subjected to taxation on entering a country, native produce coming into competition with it should be taxed in like manner. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee's argument that indirect taxation of the kind to which these cotton duties belong is most useful in India, because it compels the inhabitants of Native States to contribute something towards meeting the cost of the protection they get from the British Government, obviously applies with as much force to excise as to import duties. As to the objection that the new impost would raise the price of clothing to the people, our own conviction is that the consumer already pays the 5 per cent. on piece goods within a very small margin to the native millowner, who is only bound to undersell the English merchant by the merest fraction, and that the price will only be slightly raised on account of the new tax. But in any case it is clear that, if the Government requires to raise revenue from this source, it ought to do so from the whole community, and that it has no right to collect the revenue at the expense of one class only of dealers in cotton goods.

We shall therefore give our support to any proposal to equalize the State burdens on cotton goods of English and native manufacture; and we shall do so the more readily because it appears to us that there is a growing faith in this country in a most mischievous delusion, to the effect that it can ever be the duty of the English rulers of India to destroy any branch of English trade for the special benefit of a particular native industry. We transferred to our columns the other day a remarkable article from a Calcutta native paper, in which some travelling Baboos held up to public admiration Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, a well-known millowner of Bombay, on the ground that that gentleman detests everything foreign, and even burns native firewood in his mills at a great loss to himself rather than use English coal. The article did great injustice to Mr. Morarjee, who is far too intelligent a man of business not to turn to use everybody and everything, native or foreign, that he can possibly make any money by. We had the pleasure the other evening of being present at an evening party he gave to several hundred European and as many native guests, and we found his house and gardens illuminated here with English gas and there with native oil *buttics*, the rooms tastefully decorated by Italian artists, the walls hung with English as well as native pictures, and statuettes of Parian marble scattered here and there on tables which can hardly have come out of a Bombay workshop. The refreshments included native sweetmeats and foreign wines. To crown all, there was in the drawing-room a large English piano, and, while in another room a company of native actors performed a Hindoo drama, here English professional musicians entertained the company with some charm-Morarjee's catholic taste. Even the story about the firewood is open to the simple explanation that it is cheaper to burn firewood than coal at Sholapore. Our townsman must have hoaxed his Bengalee interviewers or else they have hoaxed their readers in Calcutta. But the point we wish to make is that they would not have told this story, with the palpable intention of exalting Mr. Morarjee's reputation by representing him as a hater of everything English, if they had not known that this was a sure way to make him popular with a class of natives who think it a fine thing to talk about India becoming perfectly independent of England. Unfortunately, there are some Anglo-Indians who, being directly or indirectly interested in keeping up the price of mill shares, and having themselves no country but their breeches pocket, encourage the notion that the English Government is maintained in this country for the purpose of protecting the native cotton industry against its hated rival in Lancashire; and, if an excise duty knocks this delusion on the head, it will do much good to India.

It remains to estimate the probable yield of the proposed excise duty. We believe it will produce about 15 lakhs, or £150,000 a year. In framing this estimate, we have only taken into consideration the outturn of yarn in the Indian mills, because the piece goods manufactured at these mills are made of the yarn spun therein, and to tax cloth as well as yarn would be to tax the same material twice over. It may be concluded, therefore, that the only excise duty to be levied will be one of 3½ per cent. on the value of the yarn made by machinery in India. With the help of a native friend who is largely interested in the Bombay mills, and who has kindly taken a good deal of trouble to supply us with accurate information on the subject, we are able to lay before our readers the following figures, which show more clearly than any statistics hitherto published the actual condition of the cotton industry in this Presidency:—

YARN OUTTURN ONLY.

COTTON MILLS, BOMBAY.

Names of Cotton Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Names of Cotton Mills.	No. of Spindles.
Anglo-Indian	30,000	New Dhurumsey.....	1,20,050
Bharat.....	18,900	(it is said only 70,000 to 80,000 are worked.)	
Alliance.....	52,816	Nursey Kessowjee	19,000
Alexander.....	25,056	Bombay United	30,664
Bombay United	21,340	New Great Eastern ...	
Cowasjee Davern	39,000	New Colaba, Remington's	20,640
Colaba, Nursey Kessowjee	35,500	Nicol Press and Manufacturing	19,832
Coorla, Wadia's	25,484	Manockjee Petit	60,548
Fleming	35,000	National	37,568
Girgaum, old Ark-wright.....	4,800	Oriental.....	51,678
(Very irregularly worked)		Prince of Wales	20,000
Hindoostan	25,288	Soonderdas Mooljee...	20,832
Jewraj Balloo	23,500	Victoria	13,753
Kajorjee Nagojee	22,000	Manek Moorance (Esa Kalifa's).....	7,200
Khatao Muccoojee	25,000	(About to be worked.)	
Morarjee Goculdas	30,156	Sassoon	50,220
Mirabvi.....	30,500		
Manchester	48,480	Total	8,97,248
(Partly worked.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.

The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the throne dwells on the necessity which exists for equality between Christians and Turks, and appeals to the patriotism of the nation to defend the rights of Turkey. No allusion is made in the speech to mediation.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

M. Dufaure has, after much difficulty, succeeded in forming a new Ministry, which is composed as follows :—

M. Dufaure.....	President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Justice.
M. Marcère.....	Minister of the Interior.
M. Waddington.....	„ for Foreign Affairs.
General Borel	„ „ War.
Admiral Pothnau.....	„ Marine & Colonies.
M. Léon Say	„ Finance

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO EARL BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Her Majesty the Queen pays a visit to Earl Beaconsfield at Hughenden to morrow.

THE WAR.

RESIGNATION OF CHAKER PASHA.

Chaker Pasha, who replaced Mehemed Pasha as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army Corps in the south of Bulgaria, has resigned.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH LOSSES.

The Russian loss at Plevna is put at 1,444 men. The Turkish loss is stated to be 4,000 killed and wounded, and 77 guns captured. The prisoners comprise 10 Pashas and 2,128 Officers.

OPERATIONS AT ERZEROUM.

The Russian siege artillery has arrived on the plain of Passin, and an attack on Erzeroum is considered imminent. The British Consul has left the city, taking with him the archives of the Consulate.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The heavy Bombay Mails of 19th November last, were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Kashgar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 13, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats steady.
The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 7/16d.
Bar Silver ..... 53¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 95¾
Rentes 107f
The Manchester Market has been steady.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£11,700,000	Inc. £900,000
Bills Discounted ..	£17,900,000	Inc. £400,000
Bullion	£25,000,000	Inc. £300 000

The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is 47¼ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 14, 2 P.M.

Steamer Hindoostan, from Aden, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d. to 21-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 1-16d. to 1s. 9 3-32d.	„
Gemini, 4 „ „	1s. 9 3-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 9d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9-3.	

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

The Naga expedition, comprising a detachment of the 43rd Foot and Police, which left Golaghat on the 3rd, arrived at Woka on the 8th inst., without encountering any opposition. No news has been received from the other detachment operating against Mozoma, where a strong resistance is expected.

We learn by telegraph that the Naga Hill expedition assaulted and occupied Mozoma on the 8th inst., which was the leading village. In nearly all the raids made by that tribe the resistance of the Nagas was ineffectual, and no loss was sustained by our troops. It is believed that there will be no further resistance.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

H. E. the Lieut.-Governor arrived at Peshawur on the 13th, and remains there several days, pending a settlement with the Jowakis. It is believed that the Jowakis are negotiating with General Keyes.

FALL OF RAIN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A good fall of rain is reported from the North-West Provinces on the 9th and 10th inst., and it is believed to have been general. Reports from some districts have not yet been received. The fall ranged from half an inch at Allahabad to five inches at Sharanpur. The heaviest falls have been in Meerut, Rohilkhand, Sitapur, Lucknow, and the Fyzabad divisions. This welcome rainfall lightens the anxiety recently felt about the *rabi* crop in the North-West.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams at each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).... Rs. 12
Single Copy..... As. 4

We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Paul and Mr. E. C. Morgan are appointed Members of the Legislative Council of India.

Captain McEwen, 92nd Foot, at present Aide-de-Camp to General Brind, has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to succeed the late Captain Malet as Station Staff Officer at Puchmurree.

After the return of Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Madras Presidency from Bellary, His Excellency will proceed, it is said, to Secunderabad and Kamptee, and at the same time meet the Commander-in-Chief in India to discuss certain questions affecting the Native Army.

The Bengal famine officers in Mysore have received warning to hold themselves in readiness to return to Bengal. The *Bangalore Spectator* says :—"They have worked very well, and Mysore owes them a deep debt of gratitude."

The *Madras Mail* reports the sudden death at Tanjore, from heart disease, of the Rev. J. F. Kearns, for twenty-two years Missionary in Southern India of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. What renders the event the more melancholy is the fact that the widow of the deceased gentleman is now on her return voyage to India.

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman* from the North-West :—"Poor Grote, who has just shot himself at Hurdui, was, as you probably know, a son of Mr. Grote, of the late Revenue Board. He was a fine young fellow, a gentleman, and conscientious, but unfit for his work. He was appointed by S—— but unequal to the appointment, and constantly snubbed, he became less able to cope with it every month. The system is answerable for it."

The following is the news report of the Political Agent, Aden, for the week ending the 5th inst.:—"The people of Al Maar have entirely left the Fudhlee country ; their leaders went to Ali bin Mana, the Houshabee Sultan, for the purpose of obtaining his consent to the tribe living at Ruha, in the Houshabee country, to which place the tribe had proceeded, but both the Houshabee and the Alawi have refused to give these people refuge or an asylum. Sultan Ahmed bin Hoosein, after having had all the Al Maar forts razed to the ground returned to Shugra, where he now is with all his army.—H. M.'s *s. s.* Wild Swan, Commander Powlett, left on the 5th for the Red Sea."

Five hundred horses from Melbourne, Australia, are daily expected at Madras by the Cingalese, the British Sceptre, and the Cosipore.

The *Englishman* :—Where facts are called in question, and mis-statements made with an air of authority, it behoves those who know the truth to lift up their voice on its side. In the *Times of India* of December 1st, there is a letter headed "Honest Controversy," and signed "Fair play is Bonny play." There is something in this signature and superscription so taking with Englishmen, that it seems likely to run away with the English public in India, unless some one who is acquainted with the facts of the case comes forward to pull off the sheep's clothing. The writer says :—

> In the singular farrago of absurdities which your daily contemporary puts forth to-day in the form of a leading article on Mr. Oliphant, Sir Salar Jung, the Berars question, the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Wales's companions, Lord Salisbury, and the boldest duty of Englishmen, one of the mis-statements of fact is of such a kind that it is perhaps as well to rectify it. It is boldly asserted that a little knot of capitalists and speculators floated a loan for Sir Salar in London without the knowledge and against the wish of the Government of India." *In matter of fact no loan was raised as asserted.* One-half the capital of the Hyderabad Railway was raised in the usual way in the London market. The Government were duly informed of what was intended, and asked whether any objection would be raised. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken, and no legal objection whatever was found to exist ; the Government saw no political objections to so simple a transaction, and the affair was formally sanctioned by the India Office after due consideration. It is unpardonable to distort facts so well known and placed on record not only officially, but in all the journals of the day. . . . . .

The air of authority with which all this is put forward is very impressive ; and the climax is well reached in the virtuous indignation of the last sentence ; and yet stern truth compels us to state most positively that it is a well known fact, notorious to all who have paid any attention whatever to the subject, and publicly and generally canvassed in official circles at the time, that such a loan was raised in 1875—that it was raised in London without the knowledge or approval of the Governor-General in Council, who was said to have heard of it through Reuter's telegrams—that the Government of India protested against it as soon as it was known out here —and that such loans were then stigmatised as illegal and as contrary to the invariable policy of the Government of India. It was rumoured at the time that serious hindrances would be thrown in the particular transaction complained of, because it was said that some blundering at the India Office had given the promoters of the loan a sort of claim to immunity : but it was perfectly well known in all well-informed circles—and we challenge authoritative contradiction of this statement—that the Government of India thoroughly disapproved of the whole transaction.

The Russian papers assert that the Turkish prisoners, in their conversations with Russian correspondents, speak of England in a by no means friendly tone. Omer Pasha, for instance, who was recently taken prisoner, and is now in Tiflis, enunciated the following opinion :—

> "Whatever the result of the struggle may be, Turkey can easily concentrate herself in Asia and become there a powerful State. The losses which she may have to bear in Europe depend on chance; but her real enemy is England. Under the pretence of friendship, Great Britain drags Turkey into all sorts of European complications, and at the same time advances imperceptibly towards the centre of the Turkish power, Mecca and Medina. But as soon as her plans are unmasked she will suffer from it. She will at once lose her Indian possessions ; for the Turks have merely to give the signal and the whole Mussulman population will rise against their Christian rulers."

The *Economist* :—"Whatever be the issue of the war, it cannot leave Turkey in the position in which it found her. If she continues to exist, she must either become far stronger and more independent than she has been of late, or she must become weaker, and consequently more subservient to Russia. In the former, and less probable, case, the road to India will be in the hands of a Power with a policy of its own, and that policy actuated in all probability by a very natural hatred of England. In the latter, and more probable, case, the road to India will be in the hands of a Power over whom the Russian Ambassador will have the influence which belongs to a neighbour who has proved his title to be listened to by the evidence of superior strength. These are the only alternatives connected with the continued independence of Turkey, and in neither prospect can we see anything but the promise of future disaster."

The special correspondent of the *Frankfort Gazette*, who was imprisoned with the Turkish army at Plevna, gives a sketch of the commander of the beleaguered force. Osman Pasha, he says, is between forty-four and forty-seven years of age, neither tall nor short of stature, with broad shoulders, straight muscular legs, and altogether of an athletic build. His head, the correspondent adds, is "superb." His features are regular, and betoken earnestness and quiet decision. His uniform consists usually of a jacket, with broad facings of dark cloth, a long waistcoat of the Louis XV. style, and tight-fitting trousers, over which knee-boots are drawn. In dress, therefore, he presents a striking contrast to the other Turkish generals, as there is nothing loose about his costume. In camp he never wears a sword, but has invariably a pair of field-glasses slung over his shoulder. He also always carries a pencil, which projects, not from behind his ear, but from underneath his fez. Osman Pasha is, the correspondent concludes, a Turk among Turks ; has no especial love for the Europeans in Turkey ; and cannot endure the sight of a correspondent, unless the latter goes under fire and sketches. Osman Pasha certainly is not, the writer adds, a fanatic, but he is pious. I have never seen him perform his orisons in the orthodox Mahomedan fashion, but I know that he prays." He speaks but little, never entering into conversation with any one. His officers watch his movements, receive a brief order and execute it, or answer a short question, and retire again into the background. A taciturn man, he has an immense power of work ; is always occupied, and sleeps but little. Energetic, with an iron will, self-reliant, never asking for advice, he is nevertheless extremely modest, undervaluing both himself and his achievements. He never writes despatches ; his reports to Constantinople consisting of a few words, in which the result of his operations is laconically related : the details belong to the past, and he busies himself only with the present circumstances.

The *Spectator* :—"A brilliant letter addressed by Mr. Frederic Harrison to the *Times*, in which he justly treats the root-evil of French life as the perversion of justice in what are supposed to be the interests of party,—deserves to be carefully read by every man who is interested in the political condition of France, and especially, we would say, by the French Republicans themselves. Mr. Harrison illustrates his case by a full account of the monstrous perversion of justice committed in the condemnation of the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, M. Bonnet Duverdier, for insulting the Marshal and inciting to his assassination—a condemnation arrived at on the strength of the evidence of one police spy against twelve respectable witnesses, who proved that M. Bonnet Duverdier did not say or do what was alleged, and that he did say what was quite inconsistent with what the police spy alleged, and he then enlarges on the terrible pressure put upon judges in France to serve their political masters, instead of doing their duty as independent judges, without respect to any one. He tells us that the Judge who dissented in the Bonnet Duverdier case from the judgment, protested in private against any responsibility for it, and remarked to the Prosecuting Counsel on "the iniquity of the sentence." The whole letter is one of the weightiest and most eloquent we have ever read ; but, as we said, we hope the Republicans will take it to heart, and when they have secured their victory, do their best to secure the French Bench against any such prostitution of justice in future, whether in the interest of the Republican or of any other Government. It will be a difficult reform to accomplish, but one far more urgently needed than even the protection of the liberty of the Press itself. Unless the Republicans show themselves to be infinitely fairer to the Conservatives than the Conservatives are to the Republicans, they will not have deserved their victory, and will probably soon throw its fruits away."

The telephone, the newest and in some ways the most striking of all applications of electricity, has already received one practical application of importance. It is a very difficult thing to keep the ventilation of a mine perfect. The men neglect it, and when the inspector is coming down, prepare the air for his visit. It has been found, however, that the anemometer or air-measurer can be so adjusted that after a few revolutions it releases a spring, which touches the vibrating-plate of the telephone, and at once, therefore, warns the engineer above that the anemometer has completed the series of circles. In other words, he hears in his office the rate at which air is moving in the mine 600 yards below him, and this without human intervention. If there is not enough air, the same telephone enables him instantaneously, without rising from his chair, to call attention to the neglect.

Mr. Pongo has died suddenly in Berlin, without giving any previous signs of illness, so that we shall never know how far he might have been educated, and how civilised a gorilla, early received into human society, might become.

THE LOSS OF THE RAHAMANY.

Judgment in this case was delivered yesterday by the Marine Court of Inquiry, but we are only able to-day to find room for the conclusion, which is as follows :—

With regard to Captain Paddy, weconsider that while in command of the Rahamany he was wanting in forethought and judgment, and that it was his obvious duty to have returned to port immediately he found the vessel was leaking so seriously, and when he was so near the port. Captain Paddy holds a certificate of competency as master granted by the Board of Trade, and dated 13th December 1864. For the reasons recorded by us in this report, we are of opinion that Captain Paddy's certificate of competency should be suspended for three months, and we accordingly suspend this certificate for that period. We would at the same time respectfully draw the attention of the Government to para. 8 of the judgment passed by the MarineCourt of Inquiry on the 30th Sept. 1875, relative to the loss of the ship Wideawake, and to the manner in which a native shipowner can despatch vessels from an English port so old as to be dangerous to those sailing in them. The proceedings in that case were forwarded to Government with the acting Senior Magistrate's letter dated the 30th September 1875. In conclusion, we would remark that the present system of granting certificates is objectionable to ships like the Rahamany appears to this Court to be open to objection.

ARRIVAL OF THE BILLIARD CHAMPION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. John Roberts, the Champion billiard player of England, arrived in Bombay, by the Anchor Line steamer Indis, yesterday. All who were in Bombay a year ago will remember Mr. Roberts' first visit, and all players and all admirers of the game of billiards will be anxious to avail themselves of an opportunity of witnessing his wonderful skill again. He will play every night next week at Temple Bar, his opponents being chosen from amongst some of Bombay's best amateurs.

"ALEXANDER THE GREAT."

The Parsee Dramatic Club have made a great hit with this opera, of the great merits of which we have already spoken. It continues to draw the leading as well as other members of native society, and on Saturday last the house was crowded, several gentlemen having to stand. The piece is to be repeated this evening, and as this will be perhaps the last night of its representation those who wish to see it should not lose this opportunity.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETTORE.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Ettore, Captain C. Lazarich —

From Trieste—Colonel F. B. Maunsell, Mrs. Halkett, Mrs. Rice and son, Messrs. H. Stockel, A. Goithner, R. Lapp, C. Lagemann, Ch. Hayne, T. Nemeth, P. Runge, L. Morgantin. From Port Said—Mr. Bekiscoglu.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. INDIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. India, Commander Geo. H. Read, arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with the following passengers :—

Mr. C. King.
Mr. C. B. and Mrs. Smith.
Miss Smith.
Capt. J. P. D. and Mrs. Vanrenan.
Mrs. Martin and two infants.
Mrs. Troup, two Misses Troup, and two children.
Mr. Birch.
Mrs. Johnson.
Miss Fiense.
Mr. D. B. Sinclair.
Major T. Underwood.
Capt. Andreon.
Rev. F. L. Sharpin.
Mrs. Burdett and four children.
Mr. C. M. and Mrs. Armstrong and infant.
Rev. Mr. Gorch.
Rev. E. H. Beale.
Rev. Mr. Preston.
Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Gunn and child.
Mr. C. G. and Mrs. Sutherland, and child.
Miss Hooke.
Miss Moore.
Mrs. Col. Daly.
Mr. J. Roberts, Junr.
Mrs. Roberts.
Mrs. Toulmin.
Miss Toke.
Lieut. C. G. Bowyer.
Mr. J. W. Johnson.
Mr. L. L. Parrott.
Rev. Mr. Rivington.
Mr. and Mrs. Pile and two infants.
Miss Phillips.
Mr. C. G. Ross.
Mr. Rowland.
Miss Rowland.
Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Britton.
Mr. E. M. Eriksson.
Mr. C. E. Walker.
Mr. L. A. Edman.
Mr. G. Danielsson.
Six "Sisters."

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla : No 2, Dean Lane, Fort ; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m ; Monday, 7-30 p. m., Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1877.

(Before Mr. Justice Green and a Special Jury.)

THE ROONAN MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONER.

Joaquim Charles Britto, an Indian-born Portuguese subject, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, at Bombay, on the 16th October 1877, caused the death of Mr. Michael Roonan. The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Acting Public Prosecutor, were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence.

The first witness called for the defence was

José Camilla Lisboa, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, who said he had been in practice as a medical man in Bombay since 1851. He knew the prisoner, whom he was called to attend in July last by Frederick Britto. He saw the prisoner at the Royal Hotel on the 27th July. His room was in great disorder, and dirty ; there was water thrown in different parts of the room, and his clothes were scattered here and there. The prisoner was alone in his room. He was lying down, and almost naked. He (the witness) had attended the prisoner several times before, and he was shocked to see him so. The prisoner told him his sight was bad and his memory failing, and that he had been in many situations but had left them because he was afraid he might bring disgrace on himself by making mistakes. He also said he could not bear correction from his superiors, and when such was attempted, he felt a desire to throw a book or tumbler in their face. He complained that he suffered from headache very often. He took a long time to explain all these things and occasionally put his hands to his head as if trying to remember. He did not refer to any written memorandum to assist his memory. He spoke in a confused manner, and jumped abruptly from one subject to another. He told me that he had very often thought of killing himself, especially at the time when he went to Cochin. The witness told him to go to Dr. Walker or Dr. Frederick, but the prisoner said he would not, because his brothers did not believe he was really ill and called him mad, and he did not like that. He said further that he could not bear contradiction from his brothers. The witness had given him tonics, and soothing medicine in May. At that time, he noticed the prisoner was much changed from what he had been previously ; he was more irritable and impatient, and easily excited. He was thinner and had a wilder expression, and he could not explain his ideas so freely as in previous years. He complained of loss of memory both in July and in May. The witness prescribed for him in July for combined venereal complaints, recently contracted, and gave him general instructions to keep in the society of other people, and to take rest and attend every day at his dispensary. He was brooding very much over his illness. He continued to attend at the dispensary almost daily from July to the 13th, or 14th October, when he stayed away of his own accord. His venereal complaints were then almost cured. In October, November, and part of December 1876, the witness treated the prisoner for secondary syphilitic symptoms. In July last, he was suffering from secondary syphilis. During July, August, and September last, the prisoner often told him his head and mind were no better. The witness never heard him say he would commit suicide. When he was nearly cured of the venereal complaints, witness began to prescribe for the head and mind symptoms, giving him phosphoric acid and phosphodyne—which were to strengthen the brain when weakened by debauchery and improve the nervous system—and also tonics and opiates. The last day the witness saw the prisoner was Saturday or Sunday before Mr. Roonan was killed. He was then in a very excited state, and as he entered the dispensary, he put his hands to his head and said, in a loud tone of voice, "I am going mad." He said also that he was cursed and thought he would never get well. He soothed him a little by conversing for half an hour on the beauties of nature, another prescribed some soothing medicine, and sent him away to get the prescription made up. While treating him for his complaints, the witness also prescribed phosphodyne for his head, and two days afterwards he received a letter from the prisoner, complaining that venereal symptoms which had disappeared had returned. The prisoner also wrote other letters to him, complaining of his head and loss of memory. On the occasion of his last visit to the dispensary, the prisoner said he could not sleep the previous night and had walked about the town. The prisoner informed him he felt light on his head. He went to go to Lisbon, and the witness told him to go to Lisbon or Goa, because it would do him good. That was in September. He would not have advised his going in either July or August. One of the letters produced had been torn to pieces and pasted together again. He (the witness) was present when it was torn up. When he received the letter, he placed it in a drawer of his writing table in his dispensary. His compounder had informed him how the letter was torn up, and by his order, the pieces were subsequently collected and pasted together. He kept the prisoner's letters in order to show to his brothers what was the state of his mind if he did not get well. Francis Henriquez, maternal uncle of the prisoner, was insane. The witness attended him in Bombay, and Dr. Campbell, of the Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Coutinho, a friend of his, attended also in consultation. That was about 1860 or 1861. The patient was suffering from melancholia. He came from Goa, and after staying here for two or three months, he went back to Goa. The witness knew also a niece of the prisoner, Eliza DeSantos, whom he saw in April last, when she was taken from the Colaba Asylum to her father's house. He never saw her while she was insane. The witness had been to Lisbon, and had there seen another uncle of the prisoner, Carlos Henriquez, who was eccentric. It was a fact that the handwriting of persons suffering from a diseased mind changed very much. The letters written by the prisoner showed great differences in the handwriting.

In cross-examination by the Advocate General, the witness said the prisoner had told him more than once that he was afraid he would be eternally damned if he committed suicide, so he indulged in excesses in order to contract diseases and kill himself in that way, allowing him time to repent. He never saw the prisoner violent, but he sometimes made a noise in order to get served before other people.

Antonio Xavier Furtado, a compounder employed in Dr. Lisbon's dispensary, said the letter shown to him was torn up by the prisoner, and he (the witness) pasted it together again. The prisoner went into the dispensary and took the letter from a drawer, and tore it to pieces, which he threw on the floor. He said it was his letter, and grew angry because the witness tried to take it from him.

Augusto Carlos DeLamos, Physician and Surgeon of the Medical College of Goa, and Surgeon-Major of the Police Corps at Goa, said he had known the prisoner for several years, and he also knew his family at Goa. Lieut.-Col. Francis Henriquez, the prisoner's uncle, a great friend of his, died this year at Goa. During his lifetime he suffered much from mania ; he had phases of madness,—sometimes he would not speak and at others he would sing. He became completely demented at last, and died mad. He was mad for about four years, and for many years before he had suffered periodically. The witness also knew Jose Joaquim Henriquez, a Major on the retired list, who has a son named Albino Henriquez, an idiot from infancy. Francis Henriques, Lt. Col. Henrique's son, suffered now from incipient madness at intervals. Miss DeSantos, the prisoner's neice, was married at Goa about two years ago to Sub-Lieutenant Basilar, belonging to the witness's regiment. He was present at the wedding and till an hour of the ceremony. She was then taken ill and was rather excited ; she pulled gentlemen by the arm and asked them to dance with her. He jokingly said to her "I hope you are not going mad again," because he knew she had been slightly affected before. On the following morning she had gone mad. She was brought to Bombay and was subsequently taken back to Goa, where she still remains. She was melancholic now, and always became excited when her husband was mentioned. She had married her husband never living together. When mad she was very violent, and had sometimes to be tied to her bed. Francis DeMello, a cousin of the prisoner, who lived at Goa, was a furious madman, and had to be kept in irons. He died about 20 years ago. The witness remembered the prisoner being at Goa between 1868 and 1870. At that time, he had not seen the prisoner since he was a boy, and he found that his appearance had changed very much, he appeared to be much older and much younger. He was much more excited than when he was young, and was thinner. Witness then recommended his family not to send him back to Bombay. That was because he knew there was insanity in the family. Witness was called from the capital, to Ponda, 15 miles away, to see the prisoner at his father's house, and he found him behaving in an extraordinary manner. He would crouch in corners as if waiting for some one to attack, and when his relatives tried to coax him he grew furious and looked about for a stick or other weapon. He was suffering from mania, and witness prescribed for him. He could not converse coherently, or express his own ideas. Witness remained at the house for two or three days, and had then to go away because his leave expired. The prisoner was then a little better and was in a state of melancholia. When he left, he advised the family to call in Dr. Fernandes, and told the prisoner's parents that he should not be allowed to go to Cochin. Witness next saw the prisoner in February 1877, at Mr. DeSantos' house in Goa, when he was suffering from the same complaint as in March 1876, but was a little quieter. He was much depressed at times. There was a wild look about his eyes, and they were injected. Witness noticed when attending him in March 1876, that he became violent when contradicted, and the same symptom appeared in 1877. He spoke incoherently ; only a sentence here and there could be understood.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General, the witness said he had not known the prisoner attack any one. He had pierce the heart, and to take much health, and it appeared to him that he was gradually carried away by passion and became more and more excited. Taking the case of a sane man working himself up into a passion for some cause or other, he would become transitorily insane, and would be probably unable for the moment to distinguish right from wrong. A man who was in the habit of getting into a violent passion on slight provocation, showed premonitary symptoms of insanity. A man might be of unsound mind though he was not insane. The prisoner's mind at present was not sound, though he was not insane in the general acceptation of the term ; he was suffering from loss of memory, was morbidly excitable, ground his teeth and cried without apparent cause, and had a groundless feeling against one of the gaol attendants. Self-abuse might produce either mania or dementia—mania generally preceded dementia. He had formed his opinion of the prisoner's state chiefly from his observations he had made in the gaol. Persons suffering from homicidal mania sometimes did very cunning things to escape after committing a crime.

Re-examined—The prisoner might pass into a state of dementia, or he might recover altogether. There must have been mental disturbance in the prisoner's case as well as moral perversion. There were instances of men who were confirmed lunatics using great cunning. A man in the asylum once secreted a knife in his coat-sleeve, and hid it there for several hours, and then stabbed to death (the witness) with it if he was not set at liberty.

At 7-15 p. m., the Court was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

BILLIARDS.

On Monday evening, at the Dalhousie Institute, Professor Carm of European, American, and Australian renown made his first appearance in Calcutta. The evening's entertainment began with a match between Capt. T. W. Searle and the professor, in a game of 6000 up level. As we have on a former occasion observed, M Carm to plays the French cannon game, which differs from the English in this—that it is played on a table of smaller size without pockets, with shorter and heavier cues. Two tables were used, the one played on being the property of Messrs. C. Lazarus & Co., the other, a smaller one, by Deschamps & Co., being used only in connection with the exhibition of fancy strokes. Play commenced precisely at 9-15. The professor showed from the great skill in the manipulation of the balls, which he manages to bring into position seemingly at will. The one particular feature of M. Carme's play is his wonderful command over the cue, his screw back cannons combined with the strength used to ensure his leaving the balls for his next stroke in a good position eliciting great applause. Capt. Searle as an amateur made a very respectable stand against the professional. The game was contested with much determination, Capt. Searle not leaving the table until he had made 143.

Mr. Monk then announced an interval of ten minutes, after which the professor came on again, and in a few shots, and he executed feats with the billiard balls which we have never heard of in the performances of any English player, and which have just the same interest for the ordinary observer, as for the skilled player. The jump cannons off the table were perhaps the most wonderful. The way, too, in which he places nine balls in a row playing them consecutively, striking them off in rapid succession traversing the table at various angles and finally bringing up the whole in a row, was marvellous, carried out by the professor himself is decidedly clever. He then supplements this by placing 15 bottles all round the table, the balls being played in the same manner without once touching the bottles and settling in the same position as in the previous feat. The pyramid feat, which he next displays is simply wonderful, as he strikes the balls just sufficiently hard to make them traverse the distance required and no further. After much applause the professor gave an exhibition of fancy strokes, and with-out the aid of the cue. These we can only describe as excelling anything of the kind ever witnessed in Calcutta. The attendance was not very large, a select company of about 50 gentlemen being present, but judging from the frequent bursts of applause we may say this exhibition was, otherwise, highly successful. We learn that by the desire of several of the gentlemen present, there will be an exhibition to which ladies are to be invited on Friday next.—*Indian Daily News.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

IN PLEVNA.

(*Times' Special Correspondent.*)

PLEVNA, Nov. 4.

For the last week we have been here in a state of the most profound dejection. The news which reaches us somehow—through what sources it filters I am really unable to say—all points to the fact that Plevna is completely invested by the enemy. Osman Pasha, who hitherto has conceived himself invincible, begins to feel anxious as to the future. For hours together he can be seen walking to and fro in front of his house, only breaking his continued silence by now and then giving orders, in a brief and impressive tone, to some of his staff or other officers, making their reports to him. His Staff is in a state of the greatest inquietude. They are afraid that the Commander-in-Chief, who up to this time has shown such a brave front, should do some rash act in a moment of despair. The only individual whom he trusts is a distinguished young officer, whose name, however, I cannot at the moment recollect, but who talks French fluently, and it is from him that I have learnt how furious Osman Pasha is at the unskilful tactics of Shevket Pasha, the famous hero of Batak, and at the inconsiderateness of the Ministry in confiding such important commands to such men as Hakki Pasha. "While I was doing my best," said Osman Pasha, "to render this place impregnable and to defend it against the repeated attacks of a formidable enemy, a miserable drunkard, as cowardly as he is ignorant, compromises all my plans and imperils the successes which I have gained up to this day. . . . It may be fatality, or simply want of judgment, but he would almost seem as if some malevolent spirit was pushing on our Ministry to commit blunder after blunder." "My Chief," added the officer, "has only too much reason for what he says, and one little detail which has occurred in my experience is enough to convince me that no need not look far to find out where the evil of the system is. You will hardly believe it, but it is a fact. We asked for some armourers to be sent up from the Arsenal at Constantinople for the repair of our arms, &c. A certain number were accordingly directed to proceed to Plevna. The men arrived safely enough, but not one of them had been furnished with a single implement of their craft ; they were consequently unable to do anything, and have been following day to Constantinople, where, by the bye, they have remained. This happened two months ago. No, the evil is to be found in the defective system of our organization and in the impassiveness and non-chalance of our national character. I will relate to you," said the question to consider is what kind of country lies before them Osman Pasha's Aide-de-Camp, "another fact which will show you how clearly Osman foresaw and anticipated the events which led to the investment of this place. Osman Pasha, after having beaten Krüdener, Schilder, and Zimmermann, and taken possession of Plevna, fortified it in such a manner as caused the memorable defeat of the enemy on their first attack on the place. At this time he heard that Suleiman Pasha had succeeded in expelling the Russians from Thrace towards Shipka, and received intelligence that an expedition consisting of, some barebrained Poles was about to start from Constantinople for the Caucasus. Without delay, he wrote to the Minister of War dissuading him against the expedition and advising him, on the contrary, to establish a large camp at Sofia, and to concentrate on that spot not only all the available regular troops then at Constantinople, who mustered pretty strong, but also all the Nizams forming the garrisons of the different villayets in the vicinity of the capital. Had this disposition been carried out, which would have become not only a central depot for stores, &c., but would have contained an army of from 120,000 to 150,000 men, which, well commanded, would have rendered the investment of Plevna impossible. Osman Pasha also was strongly against any attack on Shipka, maintaining that a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 men strongly intrenched at the entrance of that pass was quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check. But what actually occurred was this—The Minister of War, instead of following the sage counsel given him by Osman, sacrificed more than 15,000 men in the insensate expedition of Soukhoum Kale, about 20,000 of his best and bravest warriors in rash and inopportune attacks on formidable positions strongly fortified by the Russians on Shipka, and finally charged Shefket Pasha, at the head of an insufficient force, hastily gathered together at the last moment, with the duty of establishing a line of fortified posts along the route between Orkhanie and Plevna, to keep open the communications with these places, and protect the convoys bringing in rations and stores, &c. You know yourself how this system of dividing and separating troops over a space of about 85 miles or thereabouts has ended."

You have, no doubt, before this heard by telegraph that the Russians had it in mind to send into Plevna the five or six thousand prisoners they made at Dubnik and Telis, but she remained there for about four months, and was discharged very nearly well. She returned to the asylum in 1876, and remained about the same period, when she was discharged apparently cured. Her madness would always be liable to return. Since October last, witness had examined the prisoner several times in gaol, and he had heard most of the evidence given in the case. From my observation of the prisoner, coupled with the fact that I knew there had been insanity in his family, I am of opinion that the prisoner is insane, and suffering from recurrent mania. Self-abuse was a frequent cause of mania, even without any hereditary taint. Mania very often produced pains in the head ; it might or might not be accompanied at different times by loss of memory. A person suffering from an attack of mania is in a state of excitement,—mania and excitement were synonymous terms. Supposing a man to have done what the evidence says the prisoner did on the night of Mr. Roonan's murder, I think it quite probable that he was at that time labouring under an attack of mania. The prisoner's going off to Goa as he was stated to have done was not at all inconsistent with his having laboured under an attack of mania. During some attacks of mania, patients lost control of their will. Witness could not say, from having heard Dr. DeLamos's evidence, that the prisoner was suffering from mania at the time he referred to March 1876. Attacks of mania might be very sudden and might as suddenly subside. It was quite impossible that an experienced medical practitioner could mistake *delirium tremens* for mania, but the former might merge into the latter. Witness had visited the prisoner in gaol about eight times and had examined him very closely. In the case of a man suffering from mania, the mere sight of a weapon, such as a person disliked or feared, might arouse an insurmountable impulse to commit homicide.

Cross-examined—A man might be maniacal without having delusions. He had not detected any delusions in the prisoner's case. The prisoner's mania might be termed one of moral control. The only approach to a delusion which he detected was that the prisoner told him once he felt at night as if some one was pulling him out of bed. The prisoner was now capable of understanding what he was doing. He had improved much since October and become more composed since witness had seen him. He was not able to sustain a conversation ; his mind wondered. He was capable of knowing what was right and what was wrong. He had changed considerably since he had gone mad. He looked much younger. He was much more excited than when he was young, and was thinner. Witness then recommended his family not to send him back to Bombay. That was because he knew there was insanity in the family. Witness was called from the capital, to Ponda, 15 miles away, to see the prisoner at his father's house, and he found him behaving in an extraordinary manner. He would crouch in corners as if waiting for some one to attack, and when his relatives tried to coax him he grew furious and looked about for a stick or other weapon. He was suffering from mania, and witness prescribed for him. He could not converse coherently, or express his own ideas. Witness remained at the house for two or three days, and had then to go away because his leave expired. The prisoner was then a little better and was in a state of melancholia. When he left, he advised the family to call in Dr. Fernandes, and told the prisoner's parents that he should not be allowed to go to Cochin. Witness next saw the prisoner in February 1877, at Mr. DeSantos' house in Goa, when he was suffering from the same complaint as in March 1876, but was a little quieter. He was much depressed at times. There was a wild look about his eyes, and they were injected. Witness noticed when attending him in March 1876, that he became violent when contradicted, and the same symptom appeared in 1877. He spoke incoherently ; only a sentence here and there could be understood.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General, the witness said he had not known the prisoner attack any one. He had pierce the heart, and to take much health, and it appeared to him that he was gradually carried away by passion and became more and more excited. Taking the case of a sane man working himself up into a passion for some cause or other, he would become transitorily insane, and would be probably unable for the moment to distinguish right from wrong. A man who was in the habit of getting into a violent passion on slight provocation, showed premonitary symptoms of insanity. A man might be of unsound mind though he was not insane. The prisoner's mind at present was not sound, though he was not insane in the general acceptation of the term ; he was suffering from loss of memory, was morbidly excitable, ground his teeth and cried without apparent cause, and had a groundless feeling against one of the gaol attendants. Self-abuse might produce either mania or dementia—mania generally preceded dementia. He had formed his opinion of the prisoner's state chiefly from his observations he had made in the gaol. Persons suffering from homicidal mania sometim

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An early inspection is requested as to break from heat.

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WILL be published on or about December First, at the *Charivari* Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, the "*Charivari* Prize Annual and Almanac for 1878." Price Re. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.
The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, having an appropriate and elaborate title page.
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Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

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Rs. 100 will be given.*

Some of the best of the rejected tales and poems will also be taken. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one.
Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each contribution must be accompanied by a subscription for the Annual.
To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.
In conclusion the proprietors call attention with confidence to the large measure of success which attended their original venture last year, and the unanimous verdict of approval which the press accorded it. It will be their endeavour to make their second venture even more worthy than their former effort of the support of the public.

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NOTICES.

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Blue and Black Fancy Coatings,
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Broad Cloths for Dress and Special Wear.
Bedford-Cords, and Chipping Norton Tweeds for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

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27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

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